

DEFENDS PRESIDENT

Democratic Senator Surprised
That Mr. Roosevelt Is Not
Worse Than He Is.

HAS SUCH OPPORTUNITIES

Member From State of Arkansas
Says He Cannot Understand
the Moderation Displayed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Clarke, the new Democratic senator from Arkansas, made his first speech in the Senate today, in support of the Panama Canal treaty. He spoke for two hours, and announced his endorsement of every position taken by the President in connection with the Panama revolt, and in the negotiations of the treaty with the new State.

Mr. Fairbanks also spoke in support of the treaty, contending for the regularity of all the proceedings of the administration on the isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Clarke lost no time in displaying his absolute adherence to the policy of the President. "The question of the wisdom of building an isthmian canal is no longer, he said, a question for discussion, and this declaration was followed by another statement in endorsement of the treaty, which, he said, most liberal. He also contended that the recognition by the President of the republic of Panama had been in all respects regular and in accord with precedents. This action he considered final and in none of its aspects subject to review by the Senate in dealing with the treaty.

Mr. Clarke expressed regret at not being able to agree with those of his Democratic colleagues, who oppose ratification, but he called attention to the fact that many of those who oppose the treaty have themselves been earnest friends of an isthmian canal. He could not find himself willing to obstruct an enterprise, in which his State, as all other parts of the country, is interested, on because of any action of the President, which might not in all details meet approval.

CONDONES PRESIDENT'S COURSE.
He disclaimed, however, any intention to criticize the President in any respect, for he felt that the provocation, such as that Mr. Roosevelt, in his handling of the Panama revolt, might have been too much for him to do so much. He found so much provocation in the dealings of Colombia that he did not wonder that a man of the President's temperament had taken the action he had, and Mr. Clarke expressed surprise that more encouragement had not been given to the Panama uprising.

Mr. Clarke announced his disagreement with the senators who contended that the President should have returned to the isthmus after failing to secure Colombia's ratification of the canal treaty. His principal reason for this position was announced to be his belief that we should have only a sea level canal, which was possible on the Nicaragua route, and not believe that any but a sea level canal would pay expenses.

He declared his satisfaction over the fact that the public expression given in favor of the canal had come from Democratic States and he added that the ratification vote would be a Republican one. He said that he did not believe that the President could make no such claim, and the President had received no assurances of support from the Republican party at large.

WAITING FOR A DANIEL

Continuing his discussion of the political feature of the canal controversy, and extending his contention that the President was without support in his own party, Mr. Clarke declared that "the President is now the central figure in a Belshazzar's feast, waiting for some friendly Daniel to interpret the home writing on the wall and prophesy for him whether the chairman of the Republican National Committee will 'fish or cut bait.' He also declared that popular support of the President's course in his own party was so lukewarm as to cause great rejoicing over the announcement that the three principal Federal candidates in Boston were for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, and to cause the announcement that Alaska was for him to be blazoned forth in box car letters. But "notwithstanding this lethargy" the senator predicted the nomination of the President, saying that while the Democrats were in doubt as to whom to instruct for, the Republicans knew for whom they must instruct.

He made a vigorous appeal for the consideration of the canal question independent of partisan bias, and when he closed, was warmly congratulated by a number of senators from both sides of the chamber.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow, in the House.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—By unanimous agreement a resolution amending the rules of the House today, the resident commissioner to Congress from Porto Rico was given additional authority equal in all essential respects to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurrence of the Senate.

A bill which provided for a "delegate from Porto Rico," passed the House during the last Congress, but was amended by the Senate to such an extent that it failed. A bill duplicating the action of the House at the present session is now before the House, but its passage by both houses, Porto Rico will receive under the action taken today practically all of the benefits extended in the measure.

A lively parliamentary debate preceded the adoption of the resolution, which was reported from the Committee on Rules as a "privileged" matter. The minority members of the committee wished to set a date in the resolution for the consideration of the bill in question, and to extend in the meantime all the privileges of a "delegate to Mr. Degenia, the resident commissioner, failing in this, the minority members, after criticizing the majority and also the Senate for its action of last session, supported the resolution.

Several hours were spent by the House in considering private claims, which resulted in the passage of five bills and

DR. BURKHART'S
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Kidney and Liver Disease, Rheumatism, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Catarrh of the Bladder, Neuritis, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Syphilis Diseases, Constipation. 12,500,000 people were treated in 1899. See All Druggists.

Consumption Prevented by TO-NI-TA.



Mr. A. T. Laurina, Cured of Catarrh of the Head and Throat and Saved from Consumption by TO-NI-TA.

My Dear Doctor: "Two years ago I caught a severe cold, which hung on in spite of all my efforts all through the winter, and in the spring left me with a bad case of catarrh of the head and bronchial tubes."

"I tried local applications, inhalers and almost all the so-called 'cures,' but my trouble steadily grew worse. I had a dull headache almost all the time and a cough that was so persistent as to give me considerable worry."

"Finally, after months of suffering, I tried TO-NI-TA and was helped from the start. The most noticeable thing was the increased appetite and the vigor resulting from perfect digestion. Gradually the catarrh in the head disappeared, the cough subsided and in six months I gained thirty pounds and have had no further trouble."

A. T. LAURINA,
1234 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Every TO-NI-TA testimonial is genuine, and the originals can be seen at our office. No letters published without the writer's consent. Correspondence returned if preferred.

If matters not how much you are weakened, run-down or diseased in body, brain or muscle, TO-NI-TA will cure you. Sold by all druggists, or direct, \$1 a bottle. "The Beautiful Story of Life" and doctors' advice. Lorentz Medical Co., Madison Building, New York.

the beginning of consideration of the "omnibus" bill.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Hearing in Congress Case.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today held a hearing in the House on the case of the Planters' Protective Company, of Boston, Mass., against a number of railroads, involving the rates on cylindrical bales of cotton and the regulation round bales.

own defense from the lips of his son.

Many Jeers.

Austen Chamberlain spoke haltingly and under evident strain; yet, when he referred to his father, it was always as "the member from West Birmingham." Now and again jeers greeted the young member of the Cabinet, whereupon, with unmistakable anger, his father turned his glance in the direction of the offender; and occasionally Joseph Chamberlain cheered his son with an emphatic "cheer!"

As Austen Chamberlain neared the conclusion of his defense of the attitude of Premier Balfour and his father towards the fiscal question, the interruptions grew more frequent, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer clutched the brass-bound treasury box on which Gladstone was fond of leaning and addressed his remarks almost solely in the direction of his father.

The House frankly expressed its relief when the speech was over, and generally termed the proceedings as one of the most extraordinary personal situations that ever had occurred, and the speech as one of the weakest defenses of the government's policy ever made.

On behalf of Premier Balfour, Austen Chamberlain declared the House of Commons must first decide whether or not it desired any change at all in the fiscal system, and until that point was settled the opposition demand for details of the government's fiscal reform plan could not be granted.

Much Ceremonial.

King Edward opened Parliament with a ceremonial that has been in vogue since the accession to the throne. None of the familiar outdoor features were lacking. The weather conditions, however, were too depressing to permit of much enthusiasm.

Touching on the Alaska decision, the King's speech said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claim, and on the others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it was, nevertheless, a matter for congratulation that the misunderstandings, in which ancient boundary treaties, made in ignorance of geographical facts, are so fertile, have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

The crisis in the Far East is touched upon briefly in the King's speech, as follows:

"I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea, and a disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. (Any assistance which my government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded.)"

Reference to Cotton.

Another point of interest to the United States was a reference to cotton as follows:

HAS COME AND TO STAY

No Remote Possibility of Extinction of Cotton Boll Weevil.

SPECIAL AGENT REPORTS

Directions Are Given Whereby
Least Damage May be
Done by Pest.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—W. D. Hunter, special agent in charge of cotton boll weevil investigations for the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, in a report issued to-day as an emergency bulletin, says the work of his division for several years "has demonstrated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil ever will be exterminated." The bulletin adds:

"Although the very large yields of cotton of former times may no longer be possible, it is nevertheless entirely feasible to produce cotton at a margin of profit that will compare favorably with that involved in the production of most of the staple crops of the United States by following what have become known generally as the cultural methods, involving changes and modifications of the system of cotton raising made necessary by the weevil. They were originally suggested by a careful study of the life history and habits of the pest, and naturally any improvements that may eventually be made will be the result of the continuation of that study. They have now been tested successfully on a large scale by the division of entomology, as well as by many planters, during very unfavorable seasons. Of greatest advantage is the reducing of the numbers of the weevils by the destruction of the plants in the fall. The advantage thus gained is followed up by bending every effort toward procuring an early crop the following season."

"The changes in the cotton raising system urgently recommended are: Early planting, with seed from as far north as possible; thorough cultivation of the fields, which influences the constant growth and consequent early maturing of the crop; planting the rows as far apart as feasible, and thorough thinning out of the plants in the rows; by mowing up, wind-rowing and burning of all the cotton stalks in the fields as soon as the weevils become so numerous that practically all the fruit is being punctured, thus destroying the very great proportion of weevils developing late in the autumn, and extending the use of fertilizers, so as to procure earlier crops."

TENSION HAS INCREASED

(Continued From First Page.)

similar to those in America and England before recent wars. There are occasional demonstrations and outcroppings of popular feeling, but the casual visitor to the larger cities can see but little out of the ordinary in the disposition and behavior of the people. There is, however, an undercurrent of desperate determination running the nation's length and breadth. The people have counted the cost and made final preparations so that if forced to fight they are capable of waging and sustaining war in a manner that will surprise the world.

War May Be Avoided.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Havas Agency has circulated a dispatch to the effect that Russia's reply to Japan, the substance of which has been communicated to the foreign chancelleries everywhere, has created an impression that war will be avoided.

Views have been exchanged between the United States, France and Great Britain on the subject. The concessions therein go beyond general expectation and illustrates the sentiments of equity and loyalty actuating the czar.

"If, in spite of the very large satisfaction the nation will receive," continues the dispatch, "the issue of the crisis should be war, Japan will incur the whole responsibility and find herself morally isolated."

The reply, the Havas Agency says, only awaits its final drafting and will be presented February 6th.

VIRGINIA BRIEFS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CALDWELL, VA., Feb. 2.—Four men of the crew of the schooner Lillie, which was sunk below Smith's Point on Sunday in collision with the British steamer Yeddo, were landed here today by the pilot boat. The schooner and cargo of wood were a total loss.

PAWING, VA.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer registered zero this morning, but this afternoon a stiff south wind is blowing, resulting in warmer weather.

TAZEWELL, VA.—Tazewell has been visited by a dreadful snowstorm and blizzard for the last few days. The ground has been covered with snow since the 15th of November. The mercury has been as low as six degrees, but has not interfered with traffic to any great extent.

NAOLA, AMHERST CO., VA.—The continued cold weather has kept the Roanoke River frozen up, so that it has been difficult to transport the mail from this office to Pynchon Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, so the river has to be crossed by way of ferry at Pynchon.

PHEBICKSBURG, VA.—Mr. J. Hap-pell talked on a lemon tree four feet high at his home here a lemon which weighed 1.34 pounds. He cut it from the tree this morning and it was over 12 inches in circumference and of a beautiful color. The bush has another lemon on it and a number of buds.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE TRUE REFORMERS' MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

TO SETTLE BOND MATTER

Mr. Bloomberg and Others Agree
Practically to McCarthy
Plan.

ORDINANCE TO BE DRAWN

Finance Committee Hears Subcommittees as to Wants for
Present Year.

There were a number of municipal meetings at the City Hall last night.

The special joint committee, to whom the whole question of the debt settlement, the issue of bonds and the redemption thereof, was committed under a joint resolution, approved January 15th, composed of Messrs. Bloomberg (chairman), Crenshaw, Pollock, Reynolds and Turpin, held a lengthy and interesting session at 8 o'clock with all the members present.

Several suggestions were made as to a plan to be adopted to adjust the debt question, and Captain McCarthy was heard at intervals in explanation of points brought out in the discussion concerning the plan originally proposed by himself.

Mr. Crenshaw took an active part in the debate, speaking against following out the proposed McCarthy plan. After further conference, Mr. Bloomberg signified his willingness to support a proposition to provide for the issue of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary of the floating indebtedness created by reason of the liquidation of the town issue, which fell due January 1, 1901, and for a sinking fund to be provided with 1 1/2 per cent. per annum, and Mr. Pollock made a motion to that effect, directing the city attorney to prepare a proper ordinance providing for same, to be reported back, and this was adopted. Mr. Crenshaw alone voting in the negative.

As soon as the city attorney is ready to report, another meeting will be held to frame a report to the Council, which will very likely be called in special session for consideration of same.

Committee on Cemeteries.

The Committee on Cemeteries, disposed of considerable routine business. Annual reports were received, showing receipts at Oakwood for 1903 to amount to \$3,933.15; disbursements, \$1,818.35; River View receipts, \$3,738.97; disbursements, \$2,991.30. The low rate at which section lots in city cemeteries are sold for and the revenue therefrom, as shown by the reports, provoked a lengthy discussion, and it was finally decided that a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Dabney, Wood and Satterfield should look into the matter of increasing the price of section lots and other methods for revenue with a view of placing the cemeteries in a self-supporting condition.

It was stated that reports from thirty-five other cities showed Richmond to be the lowest of all in the matter of charges for lots and work in the cemeteries.

The payments were approved and paid.

Tug Soon to Operate.

The Committee on Improvement of James River met at 8 o'clock. Bids for supplies for the tug and dredge were opened, and all were rejected except the bids for coal. The contract for coal was

For the man who works
from sun to sun—

Uneeda Biscuit

For the woman whose
work is never done—

Uneeda Biscuit

The clean, fresh, crisp food that is always good, and good for all. Good for the worker because they are sustaining. Good for the housewife because they are convenient. Good for the children because they are wholesome.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

awarded to the White Oak Coal Company, through S. H. Hawes & Co., agents, for a term of six months.

The chairman reported that the new dredge had been insured for \$24,000 in accordance with the instructions of the committee, the insurance having been placed through Messrs. Thomas L. Alfriend & Son, the lowest bidders, in the Boston Insurance Company.

The City Engineer was instructed to purchase supplies for the tug and dredge on the open market until further orders. The committee decided to christen the new city dredge with the name of "Ful-

ton," the name being suggested by the locality where she will spend her usefulness.

The pay-rolls and sundry bills were approved and paid.

Before Finance Committee.

The Committee on Finance met at 8 o'clock to hear from departments concerning their wants for the year. Mr. John H. Frisckhorn appeared for the fire department; Mr. Mann of the Water Committee, and Mr. Bolling, superintendent water works, for the water department; and Mr. Wood, of the Light Committee, and Mr. Knowles, superintendent of the light department. These were the only departments considered last night.

The committee adjourned to meet next Monday night, when they will hear from other departments on the same subject.

Committee on Markets was scheduled to meet at 7:30 o'clock, but failed.

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Miss Hulce Ill.

Miss L. P. Hulce, of No. 17 South Third Street, sister of Captain Hulce, is quite ill at her home. Miss Hulce is an esteemed and popular teacher at Madison School.

FIRE ON STEAMER CAUSES NO PANIC

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—The steamer Inroquois, Captain Watson, arrived here from New York yesterday morning. On Sunday afternoon fire was discovered in the after hold, between decks. Live steam and two streams of water were immediately brought into effect, and in an hour the fire was under



HAVEN'T WE HAD ENOUGH?

control. Some of the miscellaneous cargo was jettisoned.

The vessel did not sustain any injury and proceeded for Jacksonville this afternoon. There was not any sign of a panic among the passengers. They held a meeting and passed resolutions, complimenting Captain Watson and officers and crew for their coolness and excellent judgment exhibited.

TOWN TOPICS

on
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
WINTER TOURIST SERVICE.
Season 1904.

Europeans in the near future will be coming to America to pass the rough winter season instead of going to Italy and the south of France. I mean this literally. It will prove true. In years past Americans went to the south of Europe to escape the rigors of our Northern winter. Some of them go now. Possibly it is force of habit, possibly it is because in the case of snobbish people they think it is fashionable and they stand a chance of meeting the fashionables of Europe. By and by, however, our own people, as well as the people of Europe, will be influenced by the simple advantages of convenience, comfort and health in the choice of their wintering place. There they will find most real in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Southern California. First they can reach these points from this city, which may be called the center of the Northern region, and from which European visitors would go more easily than they can reach the Mediterranean from London or Paris.

I am reminded of this by the announcement of the Southern Railway's Palm Limited, a magnificent and rapid train put on as a special to St. Augustine for the winter travel. There is no such train in all Europe; no such comfort and speed can be had on the trains to the Mediterranean. It is only one of three or four similar trains run by the different routes to the American Riviera. Then, there is the Southwestern Limited, taking people to the Gulf Coast, New Orleans, and on to Southern California, fitted throughout with the luxuries of the best of our eastern trains. When you have reached these Southern resorts, whether on the coast or the Pacific, you find a climate incomparably more equable and healthful than that of the Mediterranean. You find cottage homes or hotels with appointments, service and food so much better than anything in any part of Europe that when only health, comfort and convenience are considered by people in selecting their wintering places, all the world will come to our Southern resorts. Americans will cease going to the Mediterranean and Egypt, except for a first trip of discovery and education—Town Topics, New York, N. Y., January 23, 1904.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
J. C. H. H. H.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, AC-COUNT MARDI GRAS.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard will sell tickets at rate of one first-class fare plus twenty-five (25) cents for the round-trip to New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. Tickets on sale February 2 to 15, 1904, inclusive; that limit February 20, except upon payment of fee of fifty cents per ticket, final limit March 5, 1904, will be granted.

For rates and other information apply to any agent of this company, or
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